

FOREIGN BROADCAST
INFORMATION SERVICE

AUG 24 1964

M/L 5-00.5 Congo
PERS: Kingman, Errol
PERS: Hedges, James
CIA 4 (Congo)
I-S 7-01 Congo

Foreign Mercenary Gathering

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Moscow TASS International Service in English 2015 GMT 24 August 1964--L

(Text) New York--Sergey Losev dispatch--Tshombe is gathering together at the war base of Kamina his "foreign legion" of mercenaries to combat the rebel movement. The Kamina war base is known to have been placed recently by United Nations forces under the control of Tshombe's government and the Belgians. The backbone of the legion will consist of South African and Southern Rhodesian mercenaries. These hirelings, many of whom had also formerly served Tshombe, will return to the colors of this politician, who has now joined the guise of the Congo's "unifier." The place of action and tactics have changed, the center of Tshombe's activities has shifted from Elisabethville to Leopoldville, but the goals and masters have remained the same. Even the pay of the mercenaries has remained the same as during the Katanga secession when they received at Kolwezi and Jadotville 280 dollars a month plus 22 dollars 40 cents for "risk" from the Union Miniere treasury.

This pay has again been promised to the mercenaries in advertisements published, for instance, in the newspapers of Southern Rhodesia and the South African Republic.

Errol Kingman, James Hedges, and some other recruited South African pilots are already raiding the Congolese rebels in American planes.

They are acting together with Cuban counterrevolutionaries recruited in Miami by the Central Intelligence Agency to pilot fighter and light bombers supplied to Tshombe by the United States.

The recruitment of white mercenaries launched in the South African Republic and Southern Rhodesia is supplemented by Tshombe's appeal to the governments of Senegal, Liberia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and the Malagasy Republic to send their troops to quell the rebellion. The New York TIMES recalls that Tshombe took this step at the insistence of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs G. Mennen Williams and that the United States expressed readiness to pay for the maintenance of the military contingents of these five countries if they are dispatched to the Congo and to insure their transportation.

The Africanization of the struggle in the Congo, advocated by Williams would in fact mean that Nigerian, Malagasy, Liberian, Senegalese, and Ethiopia soldiers, shoulder to shoulder with South African and Rhodesian racists, would fight against their African brothers to keep the Congo in the hands of the colonialists and in the main line of defense of the Verwoerd and Smith regimes which are so hateful to independent Africa.

The New York POST notes today that Tshombe increasingly relies on mercenaries who helped him in Katanga, and accepts support from the racist Verwoerd government. In the meantime the U.S. Government is supplying "its man" Tshombe with military plans, helping him to recruit pilots from among Cuban emigres, and becoming his main tutor and adviser, thereby identifying the United States with a man despised by African nationalists from Algiers to Capetown.